Gazette of the United States, and Philadelphia Daily Advertiser.

By JOHN FENNO, No. 119 Chesnut Street.

NUMBER 1709.] PHILADELPHIA: FRIDAY EVENING, MARCH 2, 1798. [VOLUME XIII.

SALT.

3500 to 4000 bushels of large grained SALT,

From St. Martin's on board the ship Spy, at the Still House wharf—for sale by

Stephen Kingston,
46, Walnut Street.

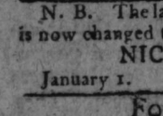
SAID SHIP

Will sail in a few days

For Savannah in Georgia.—For freight or passage apply as above, or to the Captain on board.

February 27 *eod3t

For Hamburgh,



THE SHIP

DOMINICK TERRY,

JACOB DEHART, *Master,*

Having great part of her cargo engaged.—For freight apply to

Jesse & Robert Waln.

February 26 6

NICKLIN & GRIFFITH,

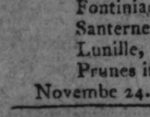
At their Store on Walnut Street Wharf—

HAVE FOR SALE,

28 hhds. of Jamaica Rum
Madeira Wine in pipes and hhds.
Teneriffe do. in pipes
Old Port do. in hhds.
Imperial Tea in quarters and eighths of chests
Sail Canvass, No. 1, to 8
Dimities, Ginghams, and Muslinets, in packages suitable for the West-India market
Nails assorted
Black quart bottles
Queens ware in hhds. and crates
Yellow ochre dry in casks;

And at New-York, on board the ship Diana, from Liverpool, expected round as soon as the navigation is open,

Fine Liverpool Salt
Coals
Spanish Brown, Venetian Red, Purple Brown, Patent White, White Lead, Red Lead } PAINTS
Colcothar vitriol
160 bundles Sheathing paper
Seaming Twine



Ship DIANA,
For Sale or Charter.

ALSO,

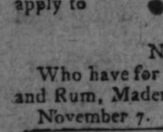
Brig AMAZON.

N. B. The late firm of Philip Nicklin & Co. is now changed to

NICKLIN & GRIFFITH.

January 1. eodtf

For Savannah,



The fast sailing Ship

SWIFT PACKET,

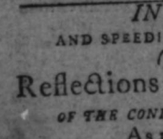
(a regular trader)

PATRICK GRIBBEN, *master,* WILL sail on the 10th inst. (ice permitting) has handsome accommodations for passengers. For freight or passage apply to the master on borrd, at Bickley's wharf, above Market-street, or

N. & J. Frazier,
No. 95, South Front-street.

February 2. 6

For Amsterdam,



The Ship

FARMER,

JOHN M'COLLOM, Master; WILL sail in a few days, the greater part of her cargo being ready. For freight of fifty tons of Coffee, or passage, apply to the master on board, at Walnut-street Wharf, or to

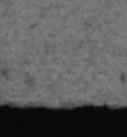
JOHN SAVAGE.

Who is landing, out of the said Ship, from Bourdeaux, and for sale,

Claret in hhds.
White Wine in quarter casks
Claret in cases, of a superior quality
Fontiniac, Santerne, Lunille, } Wines in cases
Prunes in boxes

Novembe 24.

For Sale or Charter,



The Snow

GOOD HOPE.

Will carry about 1200 barrels, and is ready to take in a cargo. For terms apply to

Pragers & Co.
No. 151, South Second-street.

Who have for sale—prime St. Croix Sugar and Rum, Madera, Lisbon, and Teneriffe wine.

November 7. dtf

At a Meeting of the President

and Managers of the DELAWARE and SCHUYLKILL CANAL COMPANY, February 17th, 1798,

Resolved, That ten dollars on each share of Stock be called for; and that the Treasurer give public notice thereof agreeable to law.

Extract from the Minutes.

GEORGE WORRALL, *Secretary.*

AGREEABLE to a resolution of the President and Managers of the *Delaware and Schuylkill Canal Company*, the Stockholders are hereby required to make a payment of ten dollars on each of their respective shares on or before the 1st of April next, to

WM. COVERT, *Treasurer.*

February 28. 2awtA

IN THE PRESS,

AND SPEEDILY WILL BE PUBLISHED,

(Price 25 Cents)

Reflections on Monroe's View

OF THE CONDUCT OF THE EXECUTIVE,

As published in the

GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES,

Under the signature of

SCIPIO,

In which the commercial warfare of France is traced to the French faction in this country as its source, and the motives of the opposition to the measures of the United States are exposed.

Feb. 8.

To be sold at Vendue,

At the Coffee House, at 7 o'clock in the evening, on the 5th of March next,

The Hull of the

Ship JOHN,

AS she lies, and three Anchors lying under the bow, cut away after she bilged. Stranded at the mouth of Cohansie creek. She was built in Newburyport about five years ago, was coppered last summer in Hamburg, and measures about 500 tons.

ALSO AT THE SAME TIME,

Apart of the Cargo which is not yet got out her, say,
29 tons of Iron
4 boxes of sheet Copper
70 boxes of window and hollow Glass

All for the benefit of the concerned.

JOHN CONNELLY & Co. *Auct'rs.*

February 28 dt3M

To be Sold at Public Vendue,

At Chesnut-street Wharf,

On Monday, the 5th March next, at 11 o'clock,

The following Articles, saved from the wreck of the ship John, and sold for the benefit of the concerned:—

11 Bolts of Canvass	1 Main Top Sail
1 Fore Sail	1 Main Top Gal. Sail
1 Fore Top Sail	1 large new Cable
1 Jib	5 bbls. of Pork
244 Sheets of Copper	Half a bbl. Beef
1 Ship Bell	A few bbls. Flour, Peas and Bread

A quantity of Chain Bolts, Rings, and sundry Iron, with a large assortment of all kinds of Rigging, Blocks, Hooks and Eyes and Thimbles, &c.

2 small Copper Boilers	30 Water Casks
4 Compasses	7 Glass Windows
2 Lanthorns	1 Towline
11 Spars	1 Hawser
1 Iron Cambouse	A quantity old Junk
1 bbl. Tar	1 large Wheel
1 bbl. Copper Nails	1 small Anchor
32 boxes Window Glass	3 old Cables
45 straws of Tumblers	1 chest with Medic.
1 brass Stove	2 bbls. Pork
2 Tables	3 Chairs

And sundry other articles.

JOHN CONNELLY & Co. *Auct'rs.*

Feb. 28 dt5m

Public Sale of Real Estates.

On THURSDAY Evening, the 15th of February next, will be exposed to Public Sale, at the Merchants' Coffee-house in Second-street, at 6 o'clock in the evening, the following

ESTATES.

No. 1. A two story brick House, with 2 two story frame Buildings, on a lot 20 feet front and 100 feet deep; also, a vacant Lot of 40 feet square, with the privilege of an alley to go thereto. This interest has lately been let for 200 dollars per annum, and is situated in Christian-street, between Front and Second streets, the second house from Mr. Caleb Ash's.

No. 2. A three story brick House, situate at the north east corner of Chesnut streets, being 14 feet on Second-street, and 20 feet on Chesnut-street, now in the tenure of Mr. Morange, at the yearly rent of 400 dollars, and is deemed one of the best stands for the sale of dry goods in this city.

No. 3. A handsome well finished three story brick House, 20 feet front and 100 feet deep, situate in Fifth-street, between Market and Arch-streets, No. 40. This ouse is built and finished in the modern style, is in complete repair, with double cellars under the whole. There is a cistern of rain water in the yard; and the house is at present let for 600 dollars per annum with the taxes.

No. 4. A three story brick House, situate in Plumb-street, between Second and Third street, being 20 feet front and 130 feet deep, at present occupied by Robert Kenny.

No. 5. A three story brick House, on the bank side of Front-street, No. 171 North, going thro' to Water-street, where it is five story. It is 20 feet front and 48 feet deep, in complete repair, and is rented for 600 dollars per annum.

The conditions of Sale are, one quarter cash, one quarter in 6 months, one quarter in 9 months, and one quarter in 12 months.

Philadelphia, Jan. 12, 1798. 3aw

☞ On account of the present bad weather, the above sale is postponed until Thursday evening, the first day of March, at 6 o,clock Feb. 16.

Hyson and Young Hyson Tea.

A few chests of excellent quality, for sale, corner of Second and Pine streets. Dec 26—eotf

Valuable Property for Sale.

FOR SALE,

THAT well known Estate, called SHREWSBURY FARM, formerly the residence of General John Cadwalader, situate on Sassafras River, in Kent county, Maryland—containing about 1900 acres of prime LAND, upwards of 500 of which are in woods. The Buildings are all excellent, and consist of a handsome Dwelling House, two large Barns with Cow houses, Stables for fifty horses, a spacious treading floor under cover, a granary, two Overseer's houses, two ranges of two story buildings for Negroes (one of them new and of brick), Corn houses, a Smoak house, &c. &c.—The whole Estate being nearly surrounded by water, it requires but little fencing, and has a good Shad and Herring fishery. It is conveniently situated for both the Philadelphia and Baltimore markets, with two landings on a navigable river but a short sail from Baltimore. There is a large Peach, and two large Apple Orchards on the premises; also, a variety of excellent fruits of different kinds. The soil is mostly a rich loom.—The whole will be sold together, or divided into smaller farms (for which the buildings are conveniently situated) as may suit the purchaser. The Stock on said Farm, consisting of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, &c. will also be disposed of.——For further particulars apply to GEORGE HASTINGS, on the premises, or to the subscriber, in Philadelphia.

ARCHIBALD M'CALL, JUN.

February 24. 2aw6w

Surveyor General's Office,

December 2, 1797.

ON a release of survey of 433 acres, 68 perches of land, situate in lower Smithfield township Northampton county, surveyed to William Wills, per warrant of 2d March, 1786, the Deputy Surveyor hath made the following note, viz,

This land claimed by heirs of Lewis Gordon and George Taylor, not known by what right.—Certified for Daniel Broadhead, Esq. Surveyor General—William Parker.

The first Monday in March next is appointed for a hearing of the parties on the above caveat, or any others interested or concerned therein, they having at least thirty days notice for John Hall, Secretary of the Land Office.

N. Lufborough.

January 26 5t1F2wtm

NOTICE.

WHEREAS a Certificate to HANNAH SHELLY, of Oxted Cottage, in the County of Surrey, in Great-Britain, Spinster, or her assigns, for two thousand five hundred and sixty-two dollars twenty-three cents, in the deferred stock of the United States, was lost in the ship Peggy, Capt. Hyer, bound from Philadelphia to London in the year 1796. The subscriber, the said Hannah Shelly, intends to apply to the Treasury of the United States, for a renewal of the said Certificate.

HANNAH SHELLY.

Feb. 23. 1aw6w.

THE term of Co-partnership between the subscribers, trading under the firm of John Miller, jun. and Co. expires this day, and by mutual consent will not be renewed. The debts and concerns of the same will be settled by John Miller, Jun. to whom all those indebted to the partnership, are earnestly requested to make payment to, without delay.

JOHN MILLER, Jun.
ALEXANDER J. MILLER.

February 19 5tf

FOR SALE, BY

JOHN MILLER, JUN.

No. 8, Chesnut street,

A quantity BENGAL GOODS,

—AMONGST WHICH ARE—

Gurrahs	Mameodies
Baftas	Sannas
Guzzenas	Panda Cossaes
Guzzies	Emertics
Blue Cloths	Calicoes
Palampoors	Romall Handkerchiefs

Amongst them are a great proportion of the manufactures of Patna.

British Dry Goods,

ALSO,

Forty puncheons of high proof Rum.

February 19 5

Alex. J. Miller & James Davis,

Having entered into partnership under the firm of

Alexander J. Miller & Co.

INFORM their friends in town and country, that they have opened a Wholesale Dry Good Store, at No. 64, South Front Street, Philadelphia; where they now have, and intend keeping a general assortment of *India, German, Irish, French* and *British* Manufactures for sale, on advantageous terms for cash or a short credit.

February 19 5tf

For Sale by the Subscriber,

Forty-nine bales of Muslins, being the remains of the ship India's last cargo from Calcutta, and will be sold low,

7 Boxes of Umbrellas
25 Pipes of finest particular Madeira wine, of the vintage of 1795.

Mordecai Lewis.

February 19 d2w

A PRINT.

THE Print, representing GENERAL WASHINGTON and his family, all whole lengths in one groupe, will be ready for delivery by the 15th of March next.

An unfinished impression is to be seen at Mr. M'Elwee's looking-glass store No. 70 South Fourth Street.

The subscription will close on the 10th of March next. Subscribers may depend on having the best Prints at *one guinea and an half.* To non-subscribers, the price will be two guineas.

February 19.

FOR SALE,

A quantity of CALF SKINS, in the rough, and some horse leather. Apply to

ROBERT SMITH & Co.
No. 58, South Front street.

Feb. 15. d2w

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the Subscriber, an insolvent debtor, confined in the common goal of the County of Cape May in the state of New Jersey, hath presented his petition to the Judges of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas, in and for the said county, praying that they would attend to hear what can be alledged for or against his liberation, pursuant to an act of the Legislature of this State, entitled "an act for the relief of insolvent debtors," passed the 26th day of January 1798—And the the said court did appoint Monday the 26th day of March next for the purpose aforesaid; to meet at the Court House in the Middle Precinct, at eleven o'clock, in the forenoon of the said day, of which his creditors are requested to take notice.

CHARLES ALLEN.

Cape May, Feb. 8, 1798.

Feb. 14—12awsw

Prison Manufactory.

FOR SALE,

At the Prison of the City and County of Philadelphia,

Cut Nails of all sizes, from 3dy to 20dy
Flooring Brads, Spriggs, saddle and card Tacks
Oakum and chipped Logwood
Shoemakers and Saddlers Thread

Also—Sawed Marble, suitable for currier's tables, tomb and hearth stones, hearths, chimney pieces, platforms, slabs, facia, window heads, sills, &c.

All which may be had on reasonable terms.

Shoes made and Weaving done at said Prison at a moderate price.

Orders from a distance, directed to Daniel Thomas, agent for the prison, will be attended to.

December 26 mth6m

For sale or to be let on ground-rent,

A valuable Lot of Ground;

SITUATE on the north-east corner of Walnut and Fifth streets, fronting the State-House square. This lot is fifty-one feet front on Walnut street, and one hundred and thirteen feet and an half on Fifth street; there are at present two small two story brick houses, and a number of small tenements thereon.

Also, for Sale,

Two three story Brick Houses

With convenient stores, wharf, &c. situate on Water street, between Mulberry and Sassafras Streets, containing in front on Water street fifty-four feet, and containing that breadth eastward ninety-five feet, then widening to the south thirteen feet six inches. These houses have the convenience of a public alley adjoining on the north side, and are a very desirable situation for a merchant, flour factor, or others who may have occasion for storage of goods. This property will be sold on very reasonable terms for cash. For further information apply to the printer.

July 31. m&wtf

To Let,

About 30 acres of ground, with a good house, garden, stables, &c. about 4 1-2 miles from town. Immediate possession may be had.

PETER BLIGHT.

February 27 $10t

For Sale,

The Indenture of a healthy, strong, and active

NEGRO GIRL,

Who has nearly fourteen years to serve.—Enquire at No. 118, Market Street.

February 27 $3t

JUST ARRIVED,

In the Ship Star, Joseph Woodman, master, from London,

50 crates Queens' Ware, assorted to suit West India market
40 hogsheads Whiting
1500 bushels good House Coals

ALSO—JUST LANDED,

450 barrels prime Beef, Boston and New-York
50 barrels Pork
150 hhds. Havanna Molasses
Woolen Cloths, Blankets, Hard Ware } assorted in packages
Ravens Duck
Window Glass in boxes, British, of various sizes
Black quart Bottles, in hampers of 1 groce each
A general assortment of Queens' Ware, in crates
Fowling Pieces and Pistols, in cases
Basket fine Salt, in hogsheads

FOR SALE BY

Thos. & John Ketland.

February 15 $11M

Notice.

☞ The ship STAR from London will commence discharging to-morrow morning at Walnut street wharf, where consignees are requested to send their permits immediately.

February 26

Landing this day,

From on board the schooner Two Friends, Daniel Crawley, Master,

30 hhds. and 12 pipes } Jamaica RUM,

FOR SALE BY

George Latimer & Son.

november 9. 5

ROSS & SIMSON,

HAVE FOR SALE,

A few bales Baftas, Cossas, and a quantity of Bengal COTTON
Bengal SUGAR, in bags and boxes
Jamaica, St. Vincents, and Bengal } RUM.
300 casks RICE, and
A parcel of ship building RED CEDAR.

Oct. 27. 5

This Day is Published,

By JOHN ORMROD,

No. 41, Chesnut-street, Philadelphia,

A PLAN FOR THE CONDUCT OF

FEMALE EDUCATION,

In Boarding Schools, Private Families, and Public Seminaries.

By ERASMUS DARWIN, M.D. F.R.S.

Author of Zoonomia, and of the Botanic Garden.

To which are added,

RUDIMENTS OF TASTE,

IN A SERIES OF LETTERS.

From a MOTHER to her DAUGHTERS.

Embellished with an elegant Frontispiece.

(Price, neatly bound, gilt and lettered. one dollar.)

CONTENTS.

The Female Character, Music and Dancing. Reading, Writing, Grammar, Languages, Physiognomy, Arithmetic, Geography, History, Natural History, Rudiments of Taste, Beauty, Grace, Drawing and Embroidery, Perspective, Heathen Mythology, Polite Literature, Novels, Arts and Sciences, Morals, Compassion, Veracity, Prudence, Justice, Chastity, Fortitude, Bashfulness, Temperance, Religion, Address, Conversation, Exercise, Dumb Bells, Air, Bed-rooms, Fire grates, Care of the Shape, Cold Bath, Dress, Ear rings, Powder, Amusements, Chess, Punishments, Rewards, Motives, Lisping, Stammering, Squinting, Involuntary Motions, Swelled Fingers, and Kibed Heels, Beds, Rheumatism, Diet, New Milk, Economy, School-education, uses of, Catalogue of suitable Books.

ALSO JUST PUBLISHED,

The Looking Glass for the Mind,

OR,

The JUVENILE FRIEND;

Being a valuable collection of interesting and miscellaneous incidents, calculated to exhibit to young minds the happy effects of youthful innocence and filial affection—In prose and verse. Designed to improve and amuse the rising generation. Embellished with an elegant Frotispiece and seventy-three Cuts. Price 75 cents.

Feb. 26 3t

Just Published,

And to be had at the Book-stores of Messrs. DOBSON, CAMPBELL, YOUNG and ORMROD, in Philadelphia,

OBSERVATIONS

On the Causes and Cure of Remitting or Bilious Fevers.

To which is annexed,

AN ABSTRACT of the opinions and practice of different authors: and an APPENDIX, exhibiting interesting facts and reflections relative to the *Synochus Icteroides*, or Yellow Fever, which has occasioned so much distress and mortality, at different periods, in several of the seaport towns of the United States of America.

BY WILLIAM CURRIE,

Felow of the Philadelphia College of Physicians, and Member of the American Philosophical Society.

Feb. 1—*3m$

Canal Lottery----No. II.

WILL commence drawing Monday, the 20th inst. Tickets for Sale in this Lottery, at *Seven Dollars*, at WM. BLACKBURN's Lottery and Brokers Office, No. 64, South Second-street—Tickets in the Schuylkill Bridge Lottery, at *Ten Dollars*, where check books are kept for registering and examining in these, the City of Washington, No II. and Patterson Lotteries, and information where tickets may be had in most of the Lotteries authorised by law in any of the States of the Union.

N. B. The business of a BROKER, in buying and selling all kinds of Public Stock and Securities, discounting Bills and Notes of Hand, sale of Lands, Houses, &c. &c. will be duly attended to, by WM. BLACKBURN.

November 15. 5

Landing

From on board the Snow Maria, from Copenhagen,

A few Tons Russia Clean Hemp
300 pieces Ravens Duck
250 pieces Russia Sheeting
200 bolts Russia Duck, and
A quantity of Swedes Iron

For Sale by

JOSEPH ANTHONY & Co.

Will have on Hand,

1st and 2d proof Bourdeaux Brandy
4th proof Spanish ditto
New-England Rum
London Particular and London Market } Madeira Wine in Pipes and quarter Casks.
Old Claret in Cases
24 hhds. Coffee just arrived
Best Boston Beef in barrels
Mackrell in do.
Halifax Salmon in do.
A small invoice of Rhode-Island Cheese
Spermaceti Oil
Tanners ditto
No. 1, 2, 3, Boston Sail Duck
Russia Cordage, and
An Invoice of Dutch Hollow Glass Ware.

March 1. d2w

The Commissioners

FOR carrying into effect the TWENTY-FIRST Article of the Treaty of Friendship, Limits, and Navigation, between His Catholic Majesty and the United States of America, hereby give information to all Persons therein concerned—That in order to terminate all differences, on account of the losses sustained by the citizens of the United States, in consequence of their Vessels and Cargoes having been taken by the Subjects of His Catholic Majesty, during the late war between Spain and France, that they are ready to receive (at their Office, between the hours of ten and one o'clock, daily) all complaints and applications, authorized by the said Article, during EIGHTEEN MONTHS, from the day of the date hereof, and that they have power to examine all such persons as come before them, on oath or affirmation, touching the complaints in question, and also to receive in evidence, all written testimony, authenticated in such manner as they shall think proper to require or admit.

By Order of the Commissioners,

PETER LOHRA, *Secretary.*

Commissioners Office, No. 109, Mulberry-street, May 17th, 1797.

Feb. 28, '98—*1m

*** Those Printers in the several States who published the above advertisement last Spring, are requested to re-publish it one month, and send their accounts to P. L.*

A Gardener wanted,

TO move to the District of Columbia, one who understands his business well, to whom generous encouragement will be given. Application must be made immediately, at No. 5, South Fourth-street, to GEORGE WALKER.

Feb. 27. *3t

Three or four Single Gentlemen,

may be accommodated with

Genteel Boarding and Lodging,

On reasonable terms, by applying at No. 31, North-street, between Fifth and Sixth-streets.

February 23. eod3t

FOR SALE,

BY THE SUBSCRIBERS, No. 21, Penn-street,

The Cargo of the Ship Ganges,

John Green, commander, from Bengal,

Consisting of

Baftas, of various qualities and prices,

Cossaes	Punjum Cloths
Sanahs	Guzzey do.
Humhums	Charconna Dorea
Blue Cloth	Tanjibs
Chintz and Calicoes	Mulmuls
Mamoodys	Checks
Maharagonges	Patna Hkfs.
Ginghams	Mulmu do.
Guzzenas	Bandannoes
Gurrahs	Sisserfoy
Piniascoes	Choppa Romals
Salgatchys	Sooty do.
Gillie Romals	Persians of various col.
Mock Pulicats	

200 tons SUGAR
90,000 lb. PEPPER.

Willings & Francis.

The Piece Goods

Of the Ganges are now open to sale at that commodious store the north west corner of Market and Fourth-streets.

Also—A few Bales of Madrass Hkfs. of elegant patterns and best colours.

February 8. dtf

FOR SALE,

By WHARTON & LEWIS,

No 115 South Front Street.

A quantity of Tanner's Oil,
4th proof Jamaica Rum, 1st and 2d proof Brandy, } entitled to drawback.
Madeira Wine,
Juniper Berries, &c. &c.

Feb. 9. eodtf

St. Croix Sugars.

26 hogsheads best ST. CROIX SUGAR,

FOR SALE BY

JOHN NIXON & Co.

Feb. 9. fm&wtf

Wanted,

An active, cleanly, industrious woman to cook and do the business of the kitchen. Such a one will be allowed good wages, and no other need apply.—Enquire of the Printer.

February 7 5

SALES BY AUCTION.

Stated Sales

For DRY GOODS.

Monday { Forenoon—Edward Fox, No. 56, south Front-street, Afternoon—Footman & Co. No. 65 South Front-street.

Tuesday { Forenoon—John Connelly, Old City Auction, No 73 south Front-street, Afternoon—William Shannon, No. 183 High-street.

Wednesday { Afternoon—Peter Benson, No. 74 south Third-street.

Thursday { Forenoon—Edward Fox. Afternoon—John Connelly.

Friday { Forenoon—William Shannon. Afternoon—John Connelly.

Saturday Afternoon—Peter Benson.

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

FRIDAY EVENING, *March 2.*

For the Gazette of the United States.

MR. FENNO,

The enclosed is a copy of a letter I received from a gentleman in Connecticut, with his desire to get it published in your paper—I perceive the drift is counter to the general current of your paper, and if that operates as a reason that you will not give it a place, I will send to morrow for the copy. Z Z.

Decus has made some animadversions on the fracas between Col. Lyon and Mr. Griswold, which calls forth the sentiments of the people of Connecticut; and we solicit you to insert the following strictures. In the first place, we observe that Griswold is epitheted with *Mr.* while col. Lyon is totally divested of title. This discovers to us the partiality which printers, editors or scribblers have no right to. Col Lyon has his commission as commandant of a regiment, and with propriety ought to be stiled colonel. Then you proceed to say, "that an unmannered ruffian has offered Mr. G. an insult never to be endured," and has puritanically burthened the house of representatives of the United States with the affront, and thereby expected to rescue Mr. Griswold from a just punishment for his ungentlemanly and insolent behaviour to col Lyon, by repeating his wooden sword insult. Had col. Lyon ever been divested of his rank in the army and been cashiered, for cowardice consequently intitled to the english dubb of a knight errand, and thence have attached to him the idea of wearing a wooden sword; if a state in the Union had been pleased by their suffrages to have honored him with a seat in the legislature, it was ill becoming an individual to have branded the whole state with a stigma—but as that is by no means an appendage of his character, it was cruel in Mr. G. to say it, and childish in him to *repeat it*. The only apology which Mr. G. can offer is, that he has been bred and educated in a puritanic state, where *words* do not authorise *blows*, and where the legislature have protected themselves from injury by enacting severe laws against dueling, the particular *history* of which may come up in future. But the legislature of Connecticut did not expect by their act against duelling, to extend it to congress, or beyond the limits of the state; to be sure, while within the limits and boundaries of the state, *they* have powerfully defended themselves against any attacks in which their indiscretion or wantonness may involve them, but they had no ideas of extending it further than their puritanic borders. It would amuse the states pehaps, to give them an history of the *cause* of the law; but as it would drive us too far from our purpose, we shall only observe that it might be numbered with the blue laws. Griswold, thus educated, might plead privilege, and suppose himself authorised to say *any* thing, and be by law protected from assault or injury. Col. Lyon knowing the puritanism of the state, might wave the first aggression, but could not the second, without implicating himself in the reality of Griswold's supposition, and thereby rendered himself worthy a wooden sword. But however the matter may turn in congress, whether col. Lyon be expelled from the house for spitting in Mr. Griswold's face or not, we beg leave to assure Mr. G. that we did not send him to congress to abuse or insult the members, and we most heartily repent our choice of a man, who had so little knowledge of the world, as to affront a member of that honourable House, by an asse tion, a question or insinuation so directly injurious to his feelings. We have no idea of running down any character—We expect that *reason, argument* and laws will supercede all other considerations. We had no idea of sending you, Mr. G. as a champion of Connecticut; we detest the conduct which you have been guilty of, we pity your puerility and want of urbanity, and will reform our choice.

The true character of large bodies will never be known from individuals who compose them; much less that of states, from the individuals who represent them. Were we to characterize them from these circumstances some years ago, we should have supposed Georgia to have been made up of cowards and desperadoes; the Carolinas of duellists and parade gentry; Virginia of Cincinnati juntoists and democrats; Pennsylvania of Pennites and broad brims; New-York of gallants and bubbles; Connecticut of deists and atheists; Boston of courtiers and gimblets, while Vermont alone retained the true American character of plain, honest, sensible men. So also were we to judge of Congress by their acts, we might suppose our finances established, our revenues infinite, our political situation a source of envy to Europe, and of importance to the world.

Do we wish to derive a true knowledge of facts, we fly to newspapers. But alas, they are contradictory and falacious—One says our nation is respectable and respected abroad, while another details the injuries and insults we daily suffer from foreigners. So vibrating and reflux ing are all things, that a state of rest and certitude is not the lot of any of the works of God. As the heavenly bodies are assuming diurnally and periodically their opposite extremes, so also as it were from humble imitation, do all men and things vibrate from one extreme to the other as if impatient of rest or stability, much less of permanency and duration. As in the natural so in the moral world, does all nature rush from one to its opposite extreme; and it seems as though it was the study of the rational world to accelerate the movements of these vibrations, and hurry to "their vast extremes." Nature seems busy in effecting those extremes, for quickest growths most quickly decay. The most beautiful flowers wither the quickest; the stattliest oaks the heaviest falls, the most delicious and excellent carcases the most offensive smells; and is it not cause of grief and disagreeable reflections, that *man*, the noblest work of God, should be subjected to the truth of these observations? Is it because Adages pronounce that "reformed rakes make the best husbands," that gallantry has so many advocates? Is it necessary that impiety should be a prelude to devotion, and honesty to the making a fortune by swindling to the dishonor of human nature? Numberless examples justify the generality, if not the universality of the observation. That misers should beget spendthrifts, and vice versa, is not strange—the reasons are obvious; and that external integrity should be made a John de Baptist; the foulest knaveries grow out of the general jargon: for who that has read the great volumes of nature's productions, but will subscribe to these truths? Hence, when we see a large estate amassed by the penury and the indefatigable industry of one, frequently lavished by another generation. When I see a large edifice I pity its tenants, or a small cottage I envy its inhabitants; when I travel in a rich kingdom, I see miserable citizens, but in a new world, *happy peasants*; if I sojourn to the Indies, famous for their riches, I observe 9 00 slaves to *one* independant freeman; if I read the writings of patriots, I look forward to their expectations of usurping in power; if they rail at religion, I expect to see in old age a devotee; if sober, I expect a rude retirement; if obsequious abroad a domestic tyrant; if fond of deaconship, some imposture, if censuring the *vices* of society, I will guard my purse; if a devotee and religious, I expect to hear that some honest estates have been ruined by them, that they expect to settle some large estate, to get into some great employment, make some bargain, or some capital overreachings; if I hear a priest decrying the riches of this world, I conclude he wants to buy a farm *cheap*; if decrying the *good things* of life, it is with a view of enjoying them himself; if I hear a traveller speaking highly of foot walking, I remove my horses to another stable and lock them up, lest he should indulge a variety at my expence; if a young man speaks lightly of the fair sex, the next news I hear he is married; if a man be proverbially poor, he is soon mounted in his coach, and if immensely rich, I look for his *name* on the list of bankruptcies. So general are the vibrations, that we almost suppose that one extreme grows out of the other. An oppressive government by a revolution begets a free one, and the free government pants for an energetic one—To this flux of sentiment, as of tides, the sentimental world has its periodical revolutions, almost as periodically fixed as those of nature. With this exordium, which will meet the assent of every critical observer, may we account for the fracas that happened in the representatives' chamber during this session, between col. Lyon and Mr. Griswold. Griswold, habituated to the ebbing and flowing of sentiment, wishes to accelerate their movements, while col. Lyon, regarding the constitution as an eligible *standard* of rights, privileges and benefits, wishes above all things, to see no innovation upon the principles of democracy which brought it into being—he being born under the government of Britain, and educated in the full belief of the extension of the prerogatives of the crown, is ardently desirous to check every movement which in issue shall alter the *tone* of the respective *branches*, as permanated by our blessed constitution: and that he should *feel* with more weight the dangers of oppression, is rational, when we consider his native country, and their wretched and unalterable situation; and that his whole soul should be engaged to suppress any and every thing which in the vibrations of government, tend to impair the liberty of the people. And may we not rationally infer, that if he has not the abilities of the most able orator to produce his sentiments and give the air of respectability, in a well connected chain of reasoning in a set speech in the house, that his mental powers will be ever awake to accomplish the object of his mission by means within his reach? No one who is acquainted with col. Lyon, but allows him possessed of strong mental abilities; and on the footing of accomplishments, let us a moment contrast the combatants. Mr. G. brought up at the foot of Gamaliel, and having received a polite education, was one of those characters from whom ought to expect *polished manners*, while col. Lyon aspires to no greater elevation than that of a plain honest man. Under these impressions, where does the rudeness of manners commence? most assuredly from Mr. G's *ungenteel interposition*. It would have been esteemed rude in Mr. G. to have interrupted the col. in his observations—but horridly rude and barbarous to insult him and repeatedly, with a stigma which was fabricated at the seat of government. The world expect more from a polite gentleman than from a rustic farmer—the insult by Mr. G. was therefore doubly forcible, and yet Mr. Griswold's Decus stiles col. Lyon "an unmannerd ruffian," "as unrespectable," dishonorable and useless—As Mr. G. was the reverse, it was too pointedly partial to gain any credit. "*Sunk in the filth of party*," Mr. Decus, do you endeavour by *such* language, to animate the house to revenge as a body? So daring an outrage as that committed by yourself or your friend, where did the party commence? We say under combination of government, under the banners of which Mr. G. has ingloriously enlisted; and because col. Lyon did not wish to sacrifice the republicanism of the state he had the honor to represent, by grasping after the pomp and pageantry of Eastern courts, Mr. G. volunteers to dubb with cowardice a military character, and has his reward.

SIC TRANSIT.

Connecticut, Feb. 8.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY—MARCH 1.

The Speaker laid before the house a report from the secretary of state, relative to the execution of the act for the relief and protection of American seamen, which was referreed to the committee of commerce and manufactures.

Mr. Livingston reported a bill to continue in force, for a limited time, an act declaring the assent of congress to an act of Maryland, for the appointment of a health-officer, which was committed for to-morrow.

Mr Bayard reported a bill supplementary to the act for establishing the judicial courts of the United States, which was committed for Monday.

Mr. D Foster reported a bill limiting the time within which claims for credits on the books of the treasury may be presented for allowance, which was committed for to-morrow.

Mr. Nicholas informed the house that his colleague, Mr. Brent, was too much indisposed to attend to the business of the committee to whom was referred the memorial of the commissioners of the city of Washington, and wished another member to be appointed in his stead.

Mr. Sprigg was accordingly named.

The house then again resolved itself into a committee of the whole, on the bill providing the means of intercourse with foreign nations; when, after some observations from Mr. W. Claiborne, in favor of Mr. Nicholas's amendment, Mr Gallatin occupied the remainder of the sitting, which did not rise till four o'clock. Adj.

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march 1. § No 5, Dock-street.

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No. 13, corner of Arch and Front street.

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Cotton and worsted Hosiery in trunks, assorted
A few bales red, white, and yellow Flannel
Ditto sutty romall Handkerchiefs
Ditto Purlicat silk ditto
Ditto Pondicherry and Madras ditto
Ditto Gurrahs
Bengal black Taffeties
4000 pieces Nankeens, and
Few chests best Hyson Tea

Also—1500 boxes best London Window Glass, from 8 by 6, to 19 by 14—and 15 hhds. Glass Ware assorted, which they will dispose of cheaper than any in the city.

Nov 18 3tawtf

CONTINUATION OF

Latest Foreign News,

By the brig Mary, captain EARLE, from Dover.

PARIS, December 14.

The three Commissioners sent by the Congress of the United States are here, without having advanced one step in their mission. They are the victims of the just indignation with which the conduct of the present rulers of their country has inspired our government. It looks as if all communication would be interrupted between the two countries. They have not had a place among the members of the Diplomatic Body at the fete of the 10th of this month; not even the Consul General of the United States, Mr. Skipwith, was invited to it, although that honour has been hitherto paid him on all such occasions. It has been remarked, that M Signeul, the Consul-General of Sweden, has been also forgotten.

PRUSSIA and FRANCE.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTORY.

Frederick William the Third, by the Grace of God, King of Prussia, margrave of Brandenburgh, anti-chamberlain, & prince elector of the holy Roman empire, &c. to the French republic, and in her name to the citizens who compose the Executive Directory.

Great and Dear Friends,

Providence having disposed of the days of the king, my father, who departed this life the 16th of this month, and having called me to the throne of my ancestors, I hasten to announce to you this double event; persuaded that you will take part in the loss I have sustained, and that you will interest yourselves in my advancement to the rule over the Prussian states. I shall take the greatest care to cultivate and cement the harmony which I find so happily established between the two nations; and upon this I pray God to keep you, great and dear friends in his holy care.

Your good friend,

FREDERICK WILLIAM.

Berlin, 17th November, 1797.

LONDON, January 4.

Three per cent consols, 49 1-12, opening.

We this morning received the Paris journals up to the 31st ult. (December) inclusive. We have made such extracts from them as our room and our time would permit; and by these extracts our readers will observe that strenuous preparations are making for the invasion of England, for the accomplishment of which the Secretaries and Clerks in the public offices have, among many others, come forward with patriotic donations.

PARIS, (11 Nivose) Dec. 31.

The Dey of Tunis has liberated without ransom, eighteen Frenchmen, in return for an act of kindness on the part of Gen. Buonaparte, who some time ago liberated and sent to Tunis eight Turks shipwrecked on the coast of Leghorn. On this occasion Buonaparte has addressed a letter to the Directory, by whom the letter written on this occasion by the Dey of Tunis has been also published.

The blacksmiths employed in the naval arsenals have just given a new proof of their attachment to republican institutions, and have at the same time shewn how anxious they are to contribute towards the speedy execution of the descent on England, by declaring that they will allow themselves no repose on the Decadis.

The clerks employed under the Minister of Justice have addressed a letter to the Directory, accompanied by a *civic* collection, to go towards the expence of the descent on England, and a tender of their services to march against England.

The Directory has published an arret to the followihg effect, in consequence of a representation made by the inhabitants of the Pays de Vaud: "The minister of the French republic residing at the Helvetic cantons, shall declare to the Governments of Berne and Fribourg, that the members of those governments shall answer personally for the safety of the persons and properties of the inhabitants of the Pays de Vaud, who have addressed themselves, and may still address themselves to the French Republic, to claim, in execution of ancient treaties, its mediation, and to be either maintained in or restored to their rights.

The persons employed in the internal administation of the Directorial Palace, have addresed a letter to the Directory, in which after pouring forth many invectives against the English government, they state as follows: "The Secretary, Clerks, and others employed in the general Secretaryship (*Secretarial*) of the Executive Directory, the persons employed in the internal administration of the Directorial Palace, detained at their posts, regret that they cannot share in the labours of their brave brethren in arms; but wishing to concur, at least, in the means calculated to ensure their success and the triumph of the Republic, they have just closed the subscription they opened on the first of this month (December 20) which has produced the sum of 2,500 livres. They place in your hands citizen directors this patriotic offering, to be employed in the preparations making for the punishment of the tyrants of the seas."

A letter from Brussels contains the following statement: "In consequence of the movements which have recently taken place, both among the Austrian troops, who have successively evacuated their positions, and retreated towards Bohemia and Austria, and the Republican troops, the two most formidable bulwarks of the Germanic Empire are now in the hands of the French,"

M. Oche, Envoy from the Canton of Basle, has been presented to the Directory, & was present at the public entertainments recently given by the constituted authorities on occasion of the peace with Germany. The report of a dispute between France and the above Canton is therefore erroneous.

The directory has received satisfactory advices relative to the present situation of St. Domingo, extraordinary efforts were to be made when the accounts came away to expel the British troops. Tranquility had been restored in the southern part of the island.

A message from the executive directory to the councils (which we shall give in full when we can spare more room) states, that "the cabinet of St. James has determined to withdraw, from the 10th of January, the usual *subsistence* from 22,000 French republicans confined in England, who are, contrary to the rights of nations, detained in dungeons." It proposes to raise a contribution for their support; the amount of which is stated at one million a month. It concludes in the following manner; Citizen representatives, every class of society, every citizen anticipates the plan, which you have in view, to settle the national loan, which is to assist the conquerors of Arcole Neuwied Khel, Fleurus and Lody, to carry back into the walls of St. James all the evils, with which the British cabinet has desolated the world. The eagerness with which the mode of the loan is universally expected; and even anticipated, by previous subscription, is for the directory a certain pledge of the zeal and punctuality with which the contribution for the prisoners will be paid. The government of Great Britain lately imagined that public spirit was annihilated in France; they were mistaken. The national spirit only slumbered; when it awakes, it must be terrible to the tyrants of the seas.

(Signed) "BARRAS, President.
"LA GARDE, Sec'ry.

LONDON, December 21.

Last night we received the Paris journals to the 18th inst. they are chiefly filled with the fetes and rejoicings complimentary to Buonaparte on his arrival in Paris. The dinners and balls given by the directory, the ministers, the members of the legislative body, &c. are very numerous; and the sentiments expressed at them are full of exultation in the victories gained over the enemies of the republic, in the continental peace, and of vengeance against the English government. Preparations for attacking this country continue to be made with energy, and every opportunity is seized by the directory to inflame the resentment of France.

An unfounded report has been circulated in Paris of an attempt to poison Buonaparte and some of the members of the directory.

Mentz is to be surrendered to the French on the 31st inst. and the emperor is to take possession of Venice the same day.

But the most important article is the letter from the new king of Prussia to the French republic. In this letter, is contained sentiments of peace and amity towards France. His majesty shews himself a wise king. He is not to be seduced from his duty to his subjects by the delusive promises of an English minister, nor the tempting offers of English gold. The whole continent of Europe is now at peace, and we believe it out of Mr. Pitt's power to disturb its repose. England alone has to dread the ravages of war.

They write from Vienna, of the 30th of November, that the emperor was indisposed, for some days, with a violent cold, which has brought on a fever. Hopes, however, are entertained that his health will be shortly re-established.

December 22.

A letter from Petersburgh of the 25th ult. acquaints us with the arrival of the Prince of Conde in that city; and states that the duke de Broglio, who has been appointed field marshal general in the Russian service, is likewise shortly expected there.

We learn by a private letter from Hamburgh, of the 12th inst. "that M. Scultz, the Prussian minister, has officially notified to the Senate of that city, in the name of the new king, that his majesty would continue effectually to protect the line of neutrality, and would moreover employ his good offices at Rastadt, to effect whatever might tend to the advantage of the Hanse Towns.

PARIS, December 12.

Buonaparte continues to receive the deputations from the different military corps on the constituted authorities at Paris. At home he is surrounded with several aids-du-camp—Whenever he goes out he is accompanied by a general officer, a Pole, between twenty-six and twenty-seven years of age, who was the particular intimate of Kosciusko.

The first of this month three emigrants were shot at Toulon, and on the second, four women were condemned to banishment. Seven inhabitants of Soliers, taken with arms in their hands, have been sent before the council of war sitting at Marseilles.

It is said, that to the different propositions that have been made to the king of Prussia by our government, is that of his surrendering the principality of Neufchatel, to be united to the *Pays de Vaud* to form a new republic.

The directory have named the vice admiral Lacrosse, commander of a division in Brest Roads. He is said to be as brave a soldier as he is a good sailor. In the expedition to Ireland, he commanded *les droits de l'homme*. On his return he sustained an engagement of more than twelve hours against sir Edward Pellew and capt. Reynolds.

Letters from Amsterdam mention, that the commerce of that city and of Holland is so confined, that the little that remains of it will be carried on through the medium of neutral states, and chiefly in Danish and Hamburgh vessels. Coffee, sugar, and tea are both scarce and dear. As to spices, with which the magazines of Amsterdam formerly furnished all Europe, scarcely a sufficient quantity is imported for the use of the Batavian republic.

Letter of Citizen Thomas Muir to the Executive Directory.

Paris, 5th Dec. 6th year of the French Republic.

Citizens Directors,

Two days have elapsed since I arrived at Paris, very weak and very indisposed. Permit me to pour out all the dutiful and grateful effusions of my heart. To you I owe my liberty, to you I also owe my life; but there are considerations of infinitely superior importance, which must strike my mind with an irresistable impulse. Your energetic conduct has preserved liberty not only in France but in my country, and in all the nations of the world who now groan beneath oppression. It is unnecessary for me to make any protestations of my love for the republic.—Until my last sigh, I shall remain faithful to my adopted country. I shall reckon citizens directors, the day when I shall have the honor of being admitted into your presence, the happiest of my life; and if I have passed through dangers and misfortunes, that moment will efface their remembrance, and prove a rich compensation.

THOMAS MUIR.

They write from Lisbon, that from the extraordinary collection of Portuguese troops which has taken place in that capital, it is supposed that these preparations are intended to support the summons which is to be made by the court of Lisbon to the English admiral to leave the port and evacuate the forts after the ratification of the treaty of peace with France. The court resides at Quælius; two great councils will be held there after the arrival of a courier coming from Paris.

In the sitting of the 9th of this month, a message from the Directory informed the council of Five Hundred, that they had received the ratification of the treaty of peace concluded with the Emperor.

The minister, Buonaparte, has received orders from the Directory to demand from government the liberty of the patriots imprisoned since the 2nd of August The Holy Father after some resistance has consented.

On the 13th inst. a ball was given by the Directory, to the ministers of the interior; it was very brilliant, and prolonged until six in the morning. Several ministers danced at it, among others the minister of war, and the minister of police. Buonaparte appeared there about a quarter of an hour with the members of the Directory. The day following the Ottoman ambassador gave another ball.

They have constructed, in the ports of Bologne, Calais, Dunkirk, and Ostend, gun-boats of a new invention, of which plans have been sent to the builders by the minister of marine. These boats will carry pieces of 36 pounds.

Letters from the Hague state, that an extraordinary movement against the government is apprehended in Holland, the forces of which is placed in Amsterdam. They even go so far as to mention the names of the chiefs.

Camille Jourdan, says a letter from Neufchatel, of the 26th of November, was arrested some time ago, in that city, under a feigned name. Besides the declaration of this ex-deputy, there has appeared a piece of considerable extent, upon the events of the 18th Fructidor; its title is "an appeal to the French nation." Lemerer, another deputy condemned to transportation is the author.

The archduke Charles is to be married to a princess of the house of Saxony.

The late king of Prussia's mistress is threatened with the same fate as *Jane Shore*. Already has she been arrested, and a great part of her property seized.

CADIZ, Nov. 18.

The gun-boats of Algeziras attacked a fleet of two merchantmen from Lisbon, under convoy of two frigates, on their way to Gibraltar. A transport, the Prince William, and the Tartar, from London, have fallen into our hands.

BERLIN, Nov. 21.

His majesty, our new sovereign, has bestowed the order of the Black Eagle on counts Bruhl and Backhoff.

His majesty attends to public business with the greatest assiduity. He as yet resides in the palace which belongs to him as hereditary prince, and wears the uniform of the prince of Prussia. He has entered on the administration of the affairs of government with all that noble simplicity, firmness and exemplary virtue, which distinguished him when hereditary prince.

It is expected that general Bischoffswerdem will retire, and reside upon his estate, but relative to this nothing official is known.

MILAN, Nov. 7.

The arrival of general Buonaparte, the founder of the republic, was celebrated here on the 3d by a general illumination and great rejoicings. The members of our Directory the foreign ministers, &c. waited on him. The next day he reviewed the different corps of troops in the Field of Federation, and notified to them his appointment to the command of the army of England, telling them at the same time, that they must not expect to lay down their arms till they had humbled that kingdom.

The army is now in motion; five divisions are destined for the army of England. The names of these divisions are not exactly known; but the report of the day mentions those of Massena, Joubert, Bernadotte, Victor, and Brune. The division of Brune is certainly to be one

Buonaparte has now divided the Cisalpine republic into 20 departments: our legislative body will consist of 240 members; that is, the council of Elders, of 80; the great Council of 160.

Our republic, like the Batavian, is to

keep 25,000 French troops in its pay, of which general Firella, a Corſican, will have the command.

What was called a conſtitutional circle was likewiſe eſtabliſhed here, which had above 500 members. Buonaparte has, however, forbidden this club to meet, as it might be dangerous at a time when our conſtitution is not fully organized.

Our Directory, which has the appointment of Biſhoprics in the Ciſalpine republic has ordered that the biſhops ſhall for the future, lay aſide ſuch titles and forms of expreſſion as are contrary to the republican ſyſtem. They are, for inſtance, no longer to ſtyle themſelves biſhops by the grace of God, and the authority of the holy apoſtolic See. On the contrary, they are, like other magiſtrates, to uſe the ſtile of Citizens and Republicans.

RASTADT, December 7.

The following is the Note, preſented by count Lehrbach, to the deputies of the empire, reſpecting the evacuation of Mentz, &c. by the imperial troops :—

"Count Cobenzel, miniſter plenipotentiary of his imperial royal majeſty, for the exchange of the ratification of the treaty of peace, has informed the underſigned Auſtrian miniſter plenipotentiary at the Congreſs, that the definitive treaty of peace, concluded on the 17th October this year, at Campo Formio, between his imperial majeſty as king of Hungary and Bohemia, and the French republic, obliges his majeſty to withdraw his troops from the theatre of war into his hereditary dominions; and that the time draws nigh, when this meaſure is to be carried effect. His imperial royal majeſty has, however, in order to perform his duty as co-eſtate of the empire, reſerved to himſelf the right of leaving his contingent of troops in the field, if circumſtances ſhould require it, until the peace between the holy Roman empire and the French republic ſhall likewiſe have been concluded.

"The underſigned, on having the honour of communicating this to the illuſtrious deputies of the empire, hopes that they will reſt convinced, that, as on the one ſide this meaſure tends to ſatisfy the earneſt wiſh of ſeveral ſtates of the empire, that his majeſty's troops might be withdrawn, in order to alleviate the burthen of the war, his imperial majeſty, tho' diſabled from employing any longer his whole force in defence of the empire (as he has done theſe ſix years with matchleſs perſeverance and exertion) yet firmly continues to fulfil the obligations incumbent on him as co-eſtate of the empire, with reſpect to his contingent, provided always the privileges of his houſe remain unimpaired.

(Signed) "COUNT LEHRBACH."

December 11.

This evening the deputation of the empire held an extraordinary ſitting. It is ſuppoſed to have been occaſioned by the ſudden evacuation af Mentz by the Auſtrians.

Yeſterday arrived here count Goertz, the Pruſſian plenipotentiary. Citizen Rozenſtiel, the French ſecretary ſgeneral, is likewiſe arrived from Elbingen.

Eſtafettes have been ſent to the Diet of Ratiſbon with repreſentations relative to the retreat of the Auſtrians, and the preſent ſituation of Mentz, where the French have broken though the line of demarkation agreed on with the Auſtrians.

Yeſterday the French miniſters gave in their full powers to count Metternich

It is ſaid, his Pruſſian majeſty will act as mediator between the German Empire and France.

MENTZ, Dec. 15.

The city is now ſhut in by the French quite to the outworks; the paſſage, however, is open. The Auſtrian magazine will be ſold.

MANHEIM, Dec. 15.

The French are now in full motion in our neighbourhood, on the other ſide of the Rhine to take poſſeſſion of the places there. On the 11th, ſome of them advanced to Mundenheim, but retired again. On the 12th ſome French troops came to Oggerſheim. On the 13th, they took poſſeſſion of the city of Worms, and on the ſame day entered Frankenthal.

On the 9th, the whole Auſtrian army in Suabia broke up, and began its march to approach the Auſtrian ſtates in Bavaria. As this army takes with it all its baggage, artillery, and ammunition, the Auſtrian generals have required the Circle of Suabia to furniſh 25,000 draught horſes.

LONDON.

COURT OF KING's BENCH.

December 16.

COLLET *v.* MARRIOTT.

This was an action to recover from the Defendant the amount of a policy of inſurance on the ſhip *Argonaut*, driven on ſhore and wrecked in Simmon's-bay, at the Cape of Good Hope, the 2d of October laſt.

The plaintiff's caſe was opened to the jury (which was ſpecial) in a very elaborate and able manner; but its merits will be beſt explained by the depoſition of the principal evidence.

Lord Keith depoſed, that he was commander in chief of the naval force at the Cape of Good Hope, on the 2d Auguſt laſt, at which time the ſhip Argonaut, under the command of the plaintiff, arrived in the bay, for the purpoſe, as he underſtood, of getting water and proviſions. Hearing that an American veſſel had before landed ſome men who behaved in a diſorderly manner; and being in hourly apprehenſions of attack from the enemy, he thought it adviſeable, for his majeſty's ſervice, to lay an embargo on all the ſhips in the bay, amongſt which the veſſel commanded by the plaintiff, was of courſe included. On examination of the ſhip, and its papers, ſtrong ſuſpicions aroſe, corroborated by the circumſtance of the veſſel having ſeveral paſſengers on board, and particularly a Frenchman, of which the captain could give no other account than that he was an emigrant bound for the Mauritius. All danger being removed, on the 19th of September the embargo was taken off, but the plaintiff's ſhip was detained as an *illicit trader*, his papers and his other declarations ſtating that he intended to trade to Madraſs. The plaintiff made a proteſt as being an American, and ſeveral remonſtrances, but without effect, as his lordſhip was not then appriſed of the ratification of the new treaty between this country and America; and knowing that it was his duty to detain it under the navigation and ſeveral other prior acts. Capt. Collet never complained to him of the want of any neceſſaries or ſtores, or he would have ordered him to be ſupplied, and his lordſhip frequently offered him to take the charge, and be reſponſible for the ſecurity of the veſſel, if the captain reſigned the command. This the latter declined complying with, and the maſter attendant (as is uſual, in all the ports of Europe, Aſia and America) was directed to take meaſures for its ſecurity. The ſhip was accordingly removed to a part of Simmon's Bay, which, in his lordſhip's opinion, was a place of the greateſt ſafety. When the veſſel was detained as an illicit trader, his lordſhip directed the ſupreme court of Judicature to inſtitute an enquiry into all the circumſtances, which the witneſs means to tranſmit to the admiralty in vindication of his own conduct.

The examination of capt. Collet by the court of Judicature at the Cape of Good Hope was then read, in which he ſtated that he was born in the Iſle of Man, but had reſided and was for thirteen years an inhabitant of America. That he was entruſted with the ſhip and cargo in queſtion, fitted out by himſelf and Mr. Butler at Philadelphia, to trade to ſome ports of Europe and the Eaſt-Indies. That he arrived at the port of London, and waited there till the concluſion of the treaty with America, which allowed the veſſels of the latter ſtate to trade to the Eaſt-Indies, provided the veſſels only dealt upon their original cargoes. He made his policy of inſurance accordingly, and ſailed to Bourdeaux, to Leghorn, to Madeira, and to the Cape of Good Hope, where his veſſel was detained and deſtroyed.

Evidence was brought to ſhew that the Argonaut was taken poſſeſſion of by a midſhipman and ſix others, who took it from its moorings, and in that operation had chafed its cable; and that it was driven on ſhore and deſtroyed on the 2d of October.

The captain of the Ruby ſaid, that he had ſent ſome men on board the Argonaut, who removed it to a ſafer anchorage than where it was before; and that he had underſtood it was deſtroyed on the 2d of October.

Mr. Law in behalf of the defendant, declined any argument upon the conſtruction of the American treaty, or the queſtion ariſing from what was called in law the "reſtraint of Princes." The queſtion for the Jury to conſider was, whether thoſe who for good reaſons took poſſeſſion of the Argonaut, had any intereſt in deſtroying it? Or whether it was not more likely to proceed from plaintiff himſelf, accuſed of being in an illicit trade, and againſt whom proceedings were at that time going on, the event of which was likely to be the confiſcation of his veſſel and his cargo.

Mr. Erſkine, for the plaintiff, contended that from the evidence, the loſs of the Argonant was owing to thoſe who deprived the Captain of his command, and conſequently the defendant was liable, as the policy inſured againſt the reſtraint of Princes, as well as the dangers of the ſeas. He highly applauded the conduct of his noble friend Lord Keith, whoſe meritorious ſervices would ever be remembered by his country. His high ſenſe of honour would ſet him above all ſuſpicion, or otherwiſe, in his ſituation of Advocate, he had a right to demand their heſitation on the teſtimony of a witneſs who might be ultimately called upon to make good theſe damages. The deciſion of this queſtion was of the very higheſt importance, as on it might depend the continuance of peace and amity with the Americans. He was not much in the habit of applauding the preſent Miniſter; but juſtice obliged him to approve thoſe enlarged and extended views, by which, in the American treaty, he counteracted the narrow policy of the houſe in Leadenhall ſtreet. The miniſter was and ought to be aware, that the opulence of England did not ariſe from the poverty of its neigbours; and that in proportion as improvements in arts, commerce and manufactures were made in every quarter of the world, in the ſame propotion would be the advantages derived to Great-Britain. It was no doubt upon this conſideration that the 11th article of the treaty allowed the Americans to trade to India, ſubject to his reſtriction, contained in the 13th article. The treaty allowed them to trade in all and in any of the ports of Indoſtan, provided they confined themſelves to their original cargo, and did not carry on a coaſting trade. It was not proved againſt his client that the commerce he was engaged in was illicit. A party of men from the Ruby had taken the command of the veſſel, had altered its anchorage, and changed its cable. The loſs was clearly by reſtraint of Princes, and therefore the plaintiff was entitled to their verdict.

Lord Kenyon ſaid, that great deference was to be paid to the opinion of Lord Keith, to whom he paid many compliments. That illuſtrious nobleman was placed in a ſituation of extreme importance and difficulty. It was neceſſary for him to uſe the utmoſt vigilance and caution, and the more he hazarded in ſuch circumſtances, the greater was his merit in the diſcharge of his duty. But though the evidence that the plaintiff deprived of the command of his ſhip was without any proof of his being engaged in illicit traffic. The conſtruction of the act of Parliament was a ſubject which he ſhould at preſent abſtain from diſcuſſing; but there could be no doubt the loſs of the veſſel was owing to the reſtraint of Princes.

The verdict of the Jury was, that the loſs of the ſhip was owing to the reſtraint of Princes, which would enable the plaintiff to recover the amount of his policy; but the queſtion was referred whether he traded in ſuch a manner as was conſiſtent with the fair conſtruction of the articles of the late treaty between Great-Britain and America?

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

FRIDAY EVENING, *March 2*

TRANSLATION.

MR. FENNO,

You will pleaſe to mention in your next Gazette, that I have neither delivered, nor have I authority to deliver a certificate of the deſcription alluded to in the letter publiſhed in your paper of yeſterday, dated at the City of St. Domingo, the 12th January, 1798—of which you may convince yourſelf by reading the Decree of the Directory of the 2d March, 1797, (O. S.) as well as the 25th and 27th articles of the Treaty of the 4th February, 1778, alſo the form of the role d'equipage annexed to ſaid treaty, ratified in Congreſs the 6th May in the ſame year, in the terms following—&c.

"And whereas the ſaid treaties have been *maturely* conſidered and *unanimouſly* ratified and confirmed by Congreſs; in which ſaid Treaty of Amity and Commerce are the Articles, 25 and 27 with the form of the paſſport (role d'equipage) Now therefore, to the end that the ſaid treaty may be well and faithfully performed and kept on the part and behalf of theſe United States;

"Reſolved, that all captains, commanders, and other officers and ſeamen belonging to any veſſels of war of the United States. And all others the ſubjects of the United States do govern themſelves ſtrictly in all things according to the above recited Articles.

Le Conſul Gènèral
De la Republique Francaiſe.
LETOMBE.

March 1, 1798.

MR. FENNO,

I have ſeen in the Aurora dated 27th February, a ſtatement of the diſcuſſion which took place in the ſenate of the United States, relative to the appointment of a ſupervisor of the revenue for the diſtrict of New-Hampſhire, which is far from correct. That part of it which relates to me I declare to be falſe. Neither the ſentiments nor the expreſſions therein attributed to me fell from me in the courſe of the diſcuſſion above mentioned.

I am ſir, your very humble ſervant,
JAMES LOYD.

March 1, '98.

*** *Thoſe printers who may inſert in their Gazettes the article to which the above alludes, are rrqueſted to publiſh this alſo.*

MR. BACHE.

SIR,

The certificate reſpecting the unanimity of the committee ſelected to try the late conteſted election, connected with the paragraph quoted in Mr. Fenno's paper of yeſterday, from your paper of the 22nd of February, places the clerk of that committee in a ſingular ſituation: For, if it be ſuppoſed that no other perſon than the clerk was privy to the debates on the ſeveral points in queſtion, before the committee, and this ſo far as I know is the fact, it ſeems to follow that information from the clerk is "the *beſt* authority," if not the *only* authority on which that paragraph could have been founded. I claim no right to demand of you on *what authority* you publiſhed the paragraph; but you will perceive that the ſituation in which thoſe publications place me gives a fair claim to a direct declaration by you, that the paragraph *is, or is not* founded on information derived from me, directly or indirectly, from myſelf or through another. It is with the committee, not with me, to divulge their proceedings or ſentiments; and, as the caſe requires me to be explicit, I aver, that *no circumſtance whatever*, relative to the opinions of all or any members of that committee has tranſpired through me; nor have I ever converſed with any perſon, even my moſt confidential friend on the ſubject.

T. MATLACK,
Clerk of the Committee.

March 2nd, 1798.

From the Delaware and Eaſtern-Shore Advertiſer.

Meſſrs. ADAMS,

As I am not one of thoſe who are perſuaded that every well wiſher and apologiſt for French politics, is, of courſe, an enemy to the intereſts of America, I wiſh, through your uſeful paper, to ſuggeſt a few conſiderations that may induce ſuch citizens to review their ſentiments upon this ſubject, and enable them to determine whether their opinions be the reſult of prejudice or of rational conviction. I am willing to make conſiderable allowances for the effect which ſplendid victories, and high proteſtations of philanthropy, are calculated to produce upon the human mind. The firſt throws a veil over the moſt brutal enormities, and the ſecond are but too ſucceſsful in impoſing upon hearts conſcious of the love of liberty and of mankind. But, when facts are daily occurring, by which alone the ſincerity of proteſtations, and the advantages of ſucceſs can be aſcertained, does not common ſenſe ſuggeſt, and candour require, that we ſhould look at theſe facts, examine their tendency, and calculate their conſequences?—We now *muſt* ſee, if we will open our eyes, that nothing ſhort of univerſal empire, or univerſal preponderancy in the civilized world is likely to ſatisfy the ambition of France. Her plans are avowed, her vaſt projects of dominion are pompouſly diſplayed in the face of the univerſe, and the lofty dreams of Louis XIV. ſhe is determined to realize on both ſides the Atlantic. Let the partizans of this nation reflect whether it be their wiſh to be ſwallowed upin the mighty whirlpool. Whether they wiſh to ſee America, the peaceful ſeat of ſecurity and liberty, the gentle nurſe of human happineſs, the aſylum of the wretched, the parent of equal laws, the pattern of political integrity and wiſdom, the birth place of our anceſtors, and the inheritance of our poſterity brought under the controul of a domineering power, pillaged like Holland, devaſtated like Germany, convulſed like Genoa, deſtroyed like Venice, and bartered away to ſome foreign deſpot? What American, who deſerves the name, can view theſe horrors with indifference? But when theſe enormities are brought home to ourſelves by wanton and barbarous depredations on our unoffending merchants, when our veſſels ſailing even under the ſanction of a treaty are plundered by orders of this haughty government, our ſeamen condemned to undergo the moſt painful and humiliating puniſhments while peacefully proſecuting their lawful buſineſs; with what indignation ſhould every boſom glow, that has been ever warmed by the fire of patriotiſm? How any citizen of America can feel with calmneſs, much more apologize for ſuch inſults, is to me a myſtery that no analyſis of human nature can unravel. If the friends of France, who are among us, be *really* convinced, that her Power is irreſiſtable, and that all the nations of the earth muſt fall proſtrate before her, then indeed may they argue conſiſtently "that the ſooner we join "in her triumph, the better we ſhall fare; "better to join with the Plunderers than "to riſque our all by reſiſtance: How "have thoſe States been treated, which "preſumed to oppoſe this mighty people "raiſed up by Providence to reform the "world." Language like this, is daily among us, and men of virtue, ſenſe and religion, forgetful of the oppreſſion and degradation of their own country, wiſh to forget the *preſent* enormities of another, in the viſionary hope of its becoming at a future day the deliverer and inſtructor of mankind: How far France may become a ſcourge in the hand of heaven to puniſh the wickedneſs of men, belongs not to ſhort-ſighted mortals to determine. Like Attila, who ſtiled himſelf the *Scourge of God* and his deſolating Hunns, ſhe has indeed executed moſt awful vengeance upon herſelf and neighbours. Perhaps America may likewiſe be doomed to groan under her plagues. But that this nation ſhould be a choſen inſtrument in the hands of Providence to encreaſe the ſtock of human happineſs and knowledge, is a ſuppoſition not bottomed upon any probable foundation. Light indeed may ſometimes riſe out of darkneſs, order from confuſion. But what political or religious improvements can be expected from a nation, which for the laſt ten years has been rioting in blood and rapine at home, carying confuſion and anarchy among its neighbours; which has ſet at nought the ſacred obligations of ſolemn treaties, torn up the very foundations of Chriſtianity, and diſcarded the belief of God and his Providence. Let the friends of this people in America think ſeriouſly of theſe things, and then pronounce on the reaſonableneſs of their attachment. I truſt, upon cool reflection, prejudices of this kind, will retreat before the rays of enlightened patriotiſm, and that the time is not far diſtant, when the citizens of this country will bury all predilection for foreign nations in a love for their own, and maintain that Independence of ſentiment, without which political Independence will be of ſhort duration.

A NATIVE AMERICAN.

A LYON and a BULL.

In the Aurora of this morning the Lyon of Vermont declares that *for the public good* only, he ſtill intends to keep his ſeat till next election; at which time he very gravely *promiſes to reſign* in caſe he is not re-elected.

GAZETTE MARINE LIST.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

	ARRIVED.	DAYS.
Brig Mary, Earle,	Hamburgh	90
	(via Dover	48
Fair American, Burke,	Aux-Cayes	42
Schr. Jupiter, Burbank	New-York	5
Polly, Green,	New-York	5

The ſhip Hope, Benbridge, and brig Lively, Cox, of and for this port, failed from the Mole in company with a convoy for the United States the 10th ultimo.

The brig Mary, Pendleton, from Jamaica, Daniſh brig, long paſſage, from Hamburgh, another brig, and two ſchooners, names unknown, are below.

The Louiſa, Kean, 90 days from Bourdeax, for Philadelphia, and the Favorite, Shaw, from Philadelphia, are arrived at Charleſton, where the Louiſa will diſcharge her cargo, having ſuſtained ſome damage by ſtriking on the ſouth breaker, in paſſing the bar.

The brig Fair American, Burke, ſailed from Aux-Cayes the 16th January, and left there

Brig Betſey, Forreſt	Philadelphia
William, Hurſt	Baltimore
Swift, Daniels	do.
Swallow, Stoddard	New-York
Gen. Warren, Rice	Boſton
Eliza, Townſend	Salem
Polly and Betſey, Townſend	do.
Sophia Hail, Child	Rhode-Iſland
Trial, Woodman	Newburyport
James, Morris	New-Haven
Schr. Orion, Pryor	Philadelphia
Nancy, Golden	do.
Patriot, Carter	Baltimore
Sunbury Packet, Johnſon	New-York
Sally, Thurſton	do.
Enterprize, Blacklin, late Adams, deceaſed	Marblehead
Suſannah, late Hammond	do.

AT AQUIN.

Brig William, Smith	Newburyport
Fair American, Crowſton	Baltimore

January 19th, off Tiberon, ſpoke the brig Marcus, Wilſon, from Jacquemel to Baltimore. Jan. 21, off the Caymetes, was boarded by the Britiſh ſtore-ſhip the Dover, capt. Kent, with a Spaniſh boat in tow, bound to the Mole. 25th, off the Mole, ſpoke the ſchooner Eagle, Anderſon, from Jacquemel to Baltimore, and parted company the 28th off Atwood's Iſland. Feb. 2, lat. 27, 30, long. 74 30, ſpoke the ſhip Aſia man of war, captain Murray, and frigate Topaze, captain Church.

Arrived the brig Mary, capt. Earle, from Hamburgh, via Dover. Capt. Earle left the former on the 2-th November, and the latter on the 7th January. He informs, that the ſhip Roebuck, from New-York, and the brig Lavina, Coffin, from Baltimore, both belonging to this port, ſailed Dover for Hamburgh, previous to his departure.

Jan. 9th, was boarded by a Britiſh frigate called La Hermona, of 36 guns, which informed, that they had an engagement, 6 days before, with a French corvette of 26 guns, and ſunk her, but ſaved 250 of the crew, which they then had on board.

Capt Earle further informs, that the ſhip Fame, Jones, of this port, ſailed from Hamburgh for Liſbon or St. Ubes, two days before him.—Alſo the ſhip Union, and Anthony Mangin, for Baltimore; and the Tenneſſee, for Philadelphia, ſeveral days previous to his ſailing.

Arrived at Liverpool, the America, Malaby, from New-York; and Packet, Trott, from Boſton. At Bremen, Cleopatra, Connor, from Baltimore; and Sally, Keeſe, from Boſton.

NEW-YORK, February 27

The following is an extract of a letter from a reſpectable French merchant in Nantz, to his friend in this city. Though it is dated the 25th of October laſt, yet it contains many

IMPORTANT FACTS.

"We had flattered ourſelves too ſoon with ſeeing happineſs reſtored to France under any poſſible form of government. We no longer expect it—and I do not fear to aſſure you, that as things are now going on, *we ſhall never ſee it.* By announcing to you, my dear Sir, that we are rapidly going back to the ſtate of things exhibited in 1793 and 1794, you will be apprized of all. At preſent, indeed, they neither guillotine, nor ſhoot, nor drown; BUT THEY BANISH; and it is probable that BANISHMENT will be awarded againſt ſuch numbers, that the ſentence cannot be literally executed, and that they will recur to the grand expedient employed by Robeſpierre, Carrier, and others. Do not think I am exaggerating—'tis truth—and we are all in great conſternation. It is computed, that ſince the revolution of the 4th September laſt, more than 70 thouſand perſons, proſcribed as emigrants, have quit Paris in conſequence of the laws made to that effect; and the ſame ſcenes are every where acted.—We all envy the happineſs enjoyed in the country you inhabit. You are neither diſturbed nor tormented by revolutionary violence.

"Our privateers have long carried on a predatory war againſt the United States.—About ſixty are now arriving here, who calculate with confidence on enriching themſelves at the expence of Americans. Coffin is ſtill the prime mover of all theſe agencies. The calling is certainly profitable. Nothing is reſpected.—They take all without diſtinction, and our tribunals indiſcriminately condemn the whole as legal prizes. In fact, it is truly abominable.

P. S If you write your ſentiments without reſtraint, and wiſh to avoid having your letters opened here, do not tranſmit them by foreign conveyances. All are uniformly opened that come from abroad. Nothing is omitted, that is thought calculated to eſtabliſh the French republic, even in direct oppoſition to the decided wiſh of the French people."

An intended Murder.

A French gentleman returning to his lodgings one night laſt week, paſſing thro' Chatham Street, was ſhot at, and the ball of the piſtol went through his hat. He ran after the man, who fled quickly, crying out "*it is a miſtake! it is a miſtake!*"

☞ A ſtated meeting of the American Philoſophical Society will be held at their Hall at 6 o'clock this evening. march 2.

NEW-THEATRE.

FRIDAY EVENING, *March 2*,
Will be preſented the COMEDY of
The ROAD TO RUIN.
With a COMIC OPERA (never performed in America) called,
The SHIPWRECK.

☞ To-morrow evening, the Hiſtorical Play of the firſt part of KING HENRY IV. with the *Humours of Sir John Falſtaff.*
Hotſpur, - - Mr. FENNELL.

FOR SALE, BY
WILLIAM PRIESTMAN,
No. 15, South Fifth-ſtreet, next door to the War Office,

A large aſſortment of Silver Watches

Time Keeper, by Arnold	
Gold Watch, by Mudgde and Dutton	
Ditto,	Ellicott
Ditto,	Holmes
Double barrelled Gun,	Mortimer
Ditto,	Parker
Pair Piſtols,	Knubley
60 lb. Scotch Thread	
Two groce Watch Dials, and	
Some gold Watch Hands	

☞ Ready money given for any quantity of Silver or other watches. march 2—*6t

FOR SALE,
The Houſe in Cheſnut-ſtreet,
NEXT door but one to the corner of Fifth-ſtreet, occupied by the ſubſcriber. Its eligible ſituation is well known—The rooms are ſpacious and convenient, and furniſhed in a handſome ſtile—It has a double Kitchen, and excellent Cellars, with an Ice Houſe and rain water Ciſtern, and there is a Pump of good water near the kitchen door.
For terms apply to
GARRETT COTTINGER.
march 2. §1w

A Hat Loſt.

THE perſon who took a Hat from Sicard and Queſnet's Ball laſt evening, with the owners name and the number of the houſe and ſtreet marked in it, is requeſted to leave it at the office of this Gazette, or his name ſhall be publiſhed.
march 1. 1

THE Subſcriber informs thoſe to whom he is indebted, that a perſon will attend every day, Sundays excepted, until the 1ſt of April next, from the hours of 10 o'clock in the morning till 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe formerly occupied by him in Cheſnut-ſtreet, for the purpoſe of ſhewing all books, papers and letters regarding his paſt commercial tranſactions to ſuch of his creditors as may think proper to attend and examine them.
JAMES GREENLEAF.
march 1. eotf A

Red Clover Seed of the beſt quality.
MADEIRA WINE,
OLD, and fit for immediate uſe, in pipes, half pipes and Quarter caſks.
Teneriffe Wine,
And, Window Glaſs—all of which will be ſold on very reaſonable terms, by
John Craig,
No. 12, Dock Street.
march 1 w&ſtf

JUST RECEIVED,
AND FOR SALE, AT
W. YOUNG's Book-ſtore,
Corner of Cheſnut and Second ſtreets,
(Price 50 Cents)

Cauſes qui ſe ſont oppoſees aux Progres du commerce, entre LA FRANCE et les ETATS-UNIS de L'AMERIQUE.
Avec les Moyens de l'accélérer ;
Et la comparaiſon de la Dette Nationale de l'Angleterre, de la France, and des ETATS-UNIS.
In ſix Lettres, addreſſées á Monſieur le Marquis DE LA FAYETTE. Traduit ſur le Manuſcrit Anglais du Colonel SWAN, ancien Membre de la Légiſlature de la République du Maſſachuſſet.

Le Commerce eſt la portion la plus importante des (Richeſſes Nationales.
——Le Trident de Neptune, eſt le ſceptre du Monde. LEMIERRE.

Or cauſes that have been oppoſed to the PROGRESS of COMMERCE botween *FRANCE and the UNITED STATES of AMERICA.*
With the means of accelerating it ;
And a compariſon of the National Debts of *England*, *France*, and *America.*
In Six letters, directed to the Marquis DE LA FAYETTE.

Tranſlated (into French from the original Engliſh Manuſcript of Col. SWAN, formerly a Member of the Legiſlature of Maſſachuſetts.

Commerce is the moſt important portion of the Wealth of Nations.
——The Trident of Neptune is the Sceptre of the world. LEMIERE.

AT a juncture when the queſtion of a *Commercial Treaty with France* may ſoon become an object of diſcuſſion, a work of this kind becomes extremely uſeful to thoſe citizens of the United States, who may be deſirous to enable themſelves to view this ſubject, under its various aſpects ; and they will have the ſatisfaction to be furniſhed with the neceſſary data, to judge of the uſefulneſs of this tranſaction.

This work is principally diſtinguiſhed by the richneſs of the obſervations, the perſpicuity of the ideas, and the modeſty of the theory which it contains. At Pars, a man of wit obſerved, that this work was like a rich farmer's barn, heaped up to the very roof with uſeful produce. It is addreſſed to the unfortunate LA FAYETTE, in letters, which fugitive form, the author who could only devote a few weeks to this occupation, was obliged to adopt. Although circumſtances are in many reſpects different at the preſent day, from what they were in the year 1790, when theſe letters were written, yet it may be juſtly ſaid, that ſo many abſolute and permanent data ſtill remain, that the judicious render will not appreciate the work leſs on that account ; on the contrary, as many of the alterations, which have been made, are the reſult of the author's remarks, it will ſerve to convince him that in all tranſactions, between free nations, every thing may be expected from the efforts of truth and juſtice.

LETTER I.

General view of the obſtacles, created in France, to prevent the extenſion of commerce, with the United States—Obſervations made in a tour, taken for that expreſs purpoſe, upon ſome French manufactures (a precious fragment this). Examination and refutation of the prejudices exiſting in France, againſt the quality of certain productions of the United States, and againſt the advantages of their importation—Demonſtration of the bad policy of laying duties on their importation, principally on proviſions in general, and on ſalt proviſions, and fiſh in particular—Conſiderations on the regulations of the French cuſtom-houſes.

LETTER II.

Obſtacles to the extenſion of trade with France, proceeding from circumſtances and individuals in the United States—Proofs that theſe obſtacles are only temporary and will be removed (they have been removed) by time and the wiſdom of government—Hiſtory of the influence of the American paper money—Important principles and abſtract conſiderations on money and circulation—Cauſes of the ſtagnation of American trade, after the peace—Critical examination of French goods, imported into America, and extraordinary conduct of the French merchants—Effects of good commercial laws; and patriotic wiſhes on this ſubject—Obſervations on money, weights and meaſures.

LETTER III.

Eſſay in the form of a *tableau*, to appraiſe the importations into the United States *from France and England united*. The author examines at each article, whether it can be better furniſhed from France or England—It is principally on this ſubject (which would have aſtoniſhed a mere theoriſt) that the author appears to evince great commercial experience. Theſe kinds of *tableaux*, unluckily as difficult to obtain as they are much to be deſired, are the only ſure guides the ſtateſman can take for the policy of treaties, deprived of which he is continually deceiving or deceived. We cannot too much admire the apparent exactneſs of colonel Swan's calculations ; and although the propheſies of Lord Sheffield have already been contradicted by experience, and by ſeveral able pens, yet it is curious to ſee the author of the preſent work, diſpute with him the only ground on which he has not been hitherto attacked, by proving that France, under the required condition, will be better able than Great Britain to ſupply us with ſeveral articles, which the Engliſh author allots excluſively and forever to the latter; the author's *partiality affect on* (if he has any) does not appear to have at any time created a *partiality of judgment*. The reſult of this calculation is that in 1789, that is to ſay, at a period when arts and manufactures did not preſent in France the vaſt means and probability of extenſion which they now poſſeſs, that even in 1789, it was preſumable, that France would not only have the means to ſupply one half of any given quantity of the productions of *France and England united*, but alſo to enter into competition with Great Britain for the remainder, in proportion to the wiſdom of her government, and the induſtry of her inhabitants.

LETTER IV.

Calculation of the exportations of the United States, and particular examination of their ſuitableneſs to France ; this is one reaſon why, notwithſtanding the excellent work of Mr. Tench Coxe, Mr. Swan's *tableau* is by no means ſuperfluous, the principle of the advantages which would reſult to France from the importation of proviſions and raw materials, is every where applied ; and it is upon this argument, that the author eſtabliſhes his demands to the French government, for the limited admiſſion of the productions of his country into France.

LETTER V.

Tableau, of the debt of the United States at that time—Opinions of the author on the finances, on the effects of national debt, on circulation, &c. as more amply detailed in his National Arithmetic printed at Boſton in the year 1786 ; the whole calculated to ſtrengthen in France, the public and private credit of the United States—the happy condition of America, and the miſeries ariſing from the public debt in Europe, are contraſted in the ableſt manner, and under the moſt ſtriking relations, by very curious calculations—Obſervations on the wiſdom and economy which preſide over the public expenſes in Maſſachuſetts. In this place the patriotiſm of the author appears, with all the elevation which a juſt national pride inſpires. The ancient governments of Europe, ſays he, will learn from us the art of economy in recompenſing the ſervices which the country receives: *Amongſt us it will be ſeen, that men are choſen for places, and not places for men.* This letter concludes with a general view of the public property, depoſited in the hands of the government of the United States.

LETTER VI

General examination of the defects of the commercial policy of France with reſpect to the United States ; many of theſe obſervations have produced the effects for which they were intended, others ſtill remain, pointing out the reforms to be made in future, as good chart marks the ſhoals and rocks. The author concludes his work, by fixing his attention on his country, and the great men who have rendered it illuſtrious ; and we take a pleaſure in quoting what he ſays of the preſent chief of our government. To praiſe a man when he exerciſes a diſtinguiſhed employment, is common, and may be taken for flattery ; but whilſt he is in private life, it is the homage of ſincerity.

Note, page 316 of the work,

* Les habitans des Etats-unis, ſuivant dans leur choix le bien public, & excites par un principe de reconnoiſſance, choiſirent M. John Adams pour vice-preſident du nouveau congres. Ses efforts, pour preſerver le peuple des intrigues formees par le gouvernement Anglais contre ſa liberte, le rendirent tres-ſuſpect a ceux qui etoient en pouvoir. Le peuple, convaincu de ſon merite, le choiſit pour un de ſes repreſentans dans le premier congres. De ce nombre etoit auſſi M. Samuel Adams, patriote auſſi intrepide, qu'infatigable. La revolution Americaine doit beaucoup a la perſeverance de ſes travaux, & a ſes talens diſtinges. Ceux que M. John Adams a developpes dans le traite de paix, qui s'eſt fait a Paris en 1783, ont prouve qu'il etoit miniſtre auſſi habile que grand politique. Et dans ſon ouvrage ſur la defenſe de la conſtitution Americaine, il a montae toutes les connoiſſances qui forment les vrais juriſconſultes & les hommes de loi ; connoiſſances neceſſaires, pour remplir honorablement les fonctions de preſident du ſenat des Etats-unis.

NOTICE.

A Manufactory of yellow and delft ware,

Such as never was in this Country before, has been been lately erected at Tivoli, Red Hook Landing, on the Eaſt Bank of Hudſon's River, ſtate of New-York, where any article of various ſorts and ſhapes may be executed, as well as earthern ſtoves upon a new conſtruction, that ſaves three fourths of the fuel commonly uſed in caſt iron ſtoves or open chymnies ; they are beſides very wholeſome and ornamental, by applying to

J. MOUCHET,

Wanted a ſkillful hand to attend to the baking and glazing part of the ſaid ware. Generous appointments will be given. Apply as above, or to
DAVID BROOKS, Eſq.
No. 71 South 5th Street.
Feb. 19. eod4w

To Be Sold,

AGREEABLY to the laſt will and teſtament of WILLIAM HEYSHAM, deceaſed, and poſſeſſion given immediately, a valuable property in Arch ſtreet, between Third and Fourth ſtreets, conſiſting of the houſe, No. 107, with the lot on which it is erected, a ſtable, and other improvements.—The houſe is 20 feet front, and contains ten good apartments. The lot is of the ſame breadth as the houſe and 209 feet deep, with a well of water and a very capacious walled ciſtern, both with pumps in good repair. The ſtable ſtands on the rear of the lot and will accommodate four horſes and a carriage. This property enjoys the perpetual privilege of a 26 feet court and an alley, 8 feet wide, extending to Cherry Street. Its central poſition and the advantages it poſſeſſes with reſpect to free ventilation, renders it well worthy the attention of any perſon wiſhing to poſſeſs an eligible property in Philadelphia,

For further particulars enquire at No 88, Vine Street—of
ROBERT HEYSHAM, or FRANCIS BOWES SAYRE, } Acting Executors.
January 11 §

NOTICE.

ALL perſons who have any demands againſt the eſtate of WILLAM FLEEWTOOD, of Liverpool, late of Philadelphia, merchant, deceaſed, are requeſted to exhibit their accounts, properly atteſted ; and thoſe who are indebted to the ſame, are deſired to make immediate payment, to

GEO. DOBSON, No. 25, So. Third-ſtreet. } *Adminiſtr'r*
January 4. dtf

Ran away from the Subſcriber,
On the 24th January laſt,
A Black Woman, named *Zelime.*

SHE is of a middling ſized ſtature, thick lips, marked with the ſmall pox in the face—She carried off a bundle of linen with her. Whoever takes her up and brings her to the ſubſcriber, at No. 181, Arch-ſtreet, corner of Fourth-ſtreet, ſhall receive two Dollars reward.

J. LAZELLES.

N. B. Whoever harbors ſaid Girl after this notice, ſhall be proſecuted to the ſeverity of the law.
Februaty 10. §3t

New-York, January 24, 1798.
PROPOSALS
By Arondt Van Hook,
Proprietor of the Reading Room ;
For Publiſhing by Subſcription,
An Appeal to Impartial Poſterity,
By MADAME ROLAND ;
Wife of the Miniſter of the Interior in France.
CONDITIONS.

Theſe ſcarce and very valuable Hiſtorical Memoirs, (which ran through two London editions in a few months,) will be compriſed in 2 vols. octavo, of 400 pages each.

They will be printed on fine paper and a new type, and delivered to Subſcribers, neatly bound and lettered, at 1 dollar and 50 cents per volume---one third of the Subſcription money to be paid on delivery of the firſt volume---the remainder when the work is compleat.

To Printers, Bookſellers, and others, who acquire Subſcriptions, the uſual allowance will be made.

☞ Subſcriptions are taken at the Reading-Room, No. 149, Water ſtreet—the Printing-Office, 149, Pearl-ſtreet—and at the different Bookſtores in New-York—Alſo, by William Young, corner of Second and Cheſnut ſtreet, and the Editor of the Gazette of the United States, Philadelphia.

As ſoon as a ſufficient number of Subſcribers are obtained, the work will be put to preſs, and compleated with the utmoſt diſpatch.
Feb. 20. eod2m

PROPOSALS,
FOR PRINTING BY SUBSCRIPTION,
A NEW AND INTERESTING WORK, ENTITLED,
A TREATISE
ON THE POLICE OF LONDON,
Containing a detail of the various crimes and miſdemeanors, by which public and private property, are, at preſent, injured and endangered : And ſuggeſting remedies for their prevention.
BY A MAGISTRATE,
Acting for the counties of Middleſex, Surry, Kent, and Eſſex ; for the city and liberty of Weſtminſter ; and for the liberty of the Tower of London.

CONDITIONS.

This work will be printed in a large octavo, on an excellent Engliſh paper—It will be delivered to ſubſcribers, bound in boards, at the moderate price of *One Dollar and a half* ; although the laſt London edition, on inferior paper and meanly bound, is now ſold at two dollars and a half. To non-ſubſcribers the price will be raiſed.

Whatever encouragement may be given by ſubſcription, it will be committed to the preſs without delay ; and, barring accidents, will be ready for publication early in April.

☞ Subſcriptions will be thankfully received at BENJAMIN DAVIES's book-ſtore, No 68, High-ſtreet, and by moſt of the other bookſellers in the city ; by George Hill, in Baltimore ; and by Samuel Campbell, and A. Drummond, in New-York.
January 31. 2awta

PROPOSALS,
BY THE
Inſurance Company of North America.

For INSURANCE againſt FIRE, on Dwelling-Houſes, Ware-Houſes, and other Buildings (and on Goods contained in ſuch Buildings) diſtant from Philadelphia, in the United States.

1. Common Inſurances, on hazards of the firſt claſs, will be undertaken at a premium of about half per cent. per annum. For extra hazardous riſques a larger premium will be required, which will vary according to circumſtances, ſeldom exceeding one per cent. per annum ; but in ſome inſtances, where the property inſured is not only in itſelf extra hazardous, but rendered ſtill more ſo by the vicinity of extra hazardous buildings and occupations, the premium demanded will be raiſed according to circumſtances.

Houſes and Ware-Houſes, the walls and partitions of which are wholly of ſtone or brick, well conſtructed, ſo as to be guarded as well as may be againſt fires from within, and free from extra hazardous buildings and occupations in their neighborhood, will be deemed hazardous of the firſt claſs, and may be inſured to their full value.

Alſo Goods and Merchandize, not of an extra hazardous kind, in caſks, bales, or packages, depoſited in ſuch buildings, to an amount not exceeding 4000 dollars ; but if more than this ſum is required to be inſured in one tenement, an additional premium will be required, in proportion to circumſtances.

II. Inſurances will alſo be made on buildings and goods extra hazardous, at premiums proportioned to the riſque. But it is not eaſy to arrange theſe under particular heads or claſſes, ſo as to deſcribe each with the neceſſary accuracy. Each caſe muſt therefore be decided upon according to the circumſtances attending it ; and theſe circumſtances will, in general, appear from the deſcription accompanying the application.

Buildings partly conſtructed of brick or ſtone, are preferable to thoſe wholly wooden. And in both caſes, the ſtile of building, how they are occupied, how they are ſituated, the neighboring buildings, and how occupied, are conſiderations to be taken into view. And with reſpect to goods, their tendency, whether from their nature, or from the manner in which they are expoſed, either to commence or to increaſe an aecidental fire, and their liability in ſuch ſtate to receive damage by wet, or by ſudden and haſty removal, or to be ſtolen in time of confuſion and hurry, are all circumſtances of weight ; and the premiums muſt be proportioned accordingly.

III. The following conditiont are to be underſtood by the parties.

1ſt. The Inſurance is not binding till the ſtipulated premium be paid ; but it ſhall be deemed effectual from the time of ſuch payment and acceptance thereof, whether the policy be immediately ſigned or not.

2d. Inſurances may be renewed at the expiration of the term of the policy, without further expenſes than the payment of the premium of the renewed term, the circumſtances continuing the ſame as they were underſtood by the Inſurers at the time the former inſurance was made ; but the payment of the premium is eſſential to ſuch renewal ; and if the party inſured ſuffers any time to elapſe after the expiration of the former inſurance, before he pays a premium for the renewal, he is not inſured during ſuch time ; nor can the inſurance be renewed on the former policy but by computing the commencement of the renewal from the expiration of the former inſurance. The ſubject of inſurance may nevertheleſs be open to treaty for a new inſurance.

3d. If any other inſurance be made on the ſame property ; it muſt be made known at the time of application, otherwiſe the policy made on ſuch application will be void.

4th Goods held in truſt, or on conſignment, may be inſured as ſuch in a ſeparate policy ; but they are not to be conſidered as inſured otherwiſe.

5th. This company will not be liable or accountable for any loſs or damage occaſioned by any foreign invaſion, or by any military or uſurped force, or by reaſon of any civil commotion ; or occaſioned by gunpowder, aquafortis or other thing of the like kind kept in the building, or amongſt the property inſured.

6th. Bills of Exchange, Bonds and other Securities, Title Deeds, Money, Bank and other promiſſory Notes, are not included in any inſurance ; nor are paintings, medals, jewels, gems, antique curioſities, or mirrors exceeding the value of twenty-five dollars each, to be conſidered as inſured unleſs particularly mentioned and by ſpecial agreement.

7th. No inſurance will be made for a ſhorter term than one year, nor for a longer term than ſeven years. Perſons chooſing to inſure for ſeven years ſhall be allowed one year's premium by way of diſcount : One third of a years premium ſhall be abated in like manner on an inſurance for three years.

8th. Loſſes ſuſtained by fire on property inſured, ſhall be paid in thirty days after due proof and liquidation thereof, without deduction.

A deſcription of the property to be inſured will be expected with each application, to be made by a maſter carpenter and ſigned by him, as well as by the owner of the building or applicant for inſurance, and atteſted before a Notary or principal Magiſtrate, who will certify his knowledge of the parties and their credibility.

With reſpect to *Houſes and other Buildings*,

1ſt. The ſite and poſition ; deſcribing the ſtreet or road on or near which the building ſtands ; its contiguity to water, and other circumſtances relative to the extinguiſhment of fire in caſe of accident ; and particularly whether any and what fire companies are eſtabliſhed, and engines provided, in the place or neighbourhood.

2d. The materials of which it is built, whether of brick, ſtone or wood, and what part of each, as well as to the outſide walls as inſide or partition walls, and their reſpective height and thickneſs ; the ſtyle of the roof and of what materials ; how ſecured by battlements or party walls ; what kind of acceſs to the top of the houſe and to the chimnies ; whether any and what electric rods ; the number and kind of fire places ; and the kind of depoſit for aſhes.

3d. The dimenſions of the building and how divided, and the ſtyle in which it is finiſhed ſo as to enable indifferent perſons to judge in what manner it is to be repaired or rebuilt in caſe of injury ; the age and condition of the building, and how occupied, whether merely as a dwelling houſe, or for any other, and for what purpoſe ; alſo an eſtimate of the value of the houſe or building independent of the ground.

4th. The ſituation with reſpect to other buildings or back buildings, whether adjoining or not, comprehending at leaſt one hundred feet each way : what kind of buildings are within that diſtance, how built, of what materials, and how occupied or improved, whether as dwellings for private families or otherwiſe : whether any and what trade or manufactory is carried on, and particularly whether there be any extra hazardous articles uſed, or uſually depoſited in the houſe, or within the diſtance aforeſaid, and of what kind.

Reſpecting *goods* in Houſes, Warehouſes, &c.

1. A general deſcription of the building in which they are kept will be expected, ſimilar in all reſpects, as to the danger from fire, with that required for Inſurance on the buildings themſelves.

2. A deſcription of the kinds and nature of the goods, whether in caſks or other packages, or opened ; and whether diſplayed in whole pieces or in the uſual form for retailing. And if the goods vary materially in kind, a general eſtimate of the value of each kind propoſed to be inſured ; but in the laſt particular minuteneſs of deſcription is not expected.

3. Articles of the following kinds are deemed extra hazardous, though in various degrees, in whatever building they may be placed, viz. pitch, tar, turpentine, roſin, wax, tallow, oil, inflammable ſpirits, ſulphur, hemp, flax, cotton, dry goods of an inflammable kind opened.—Glaſs, china ware or porcelain, eſpecially unpacked ; Looking glaſſes, jewelery ; and all other articles more than commonly inflammable, or more than commonly liable to injury by ſudden removal or by moiſtures, or particularly obnoxious to theft on an alarm of fire.

Letters poſt paid, directed to the Secretary of the Board of Directors, will be duly attended to. An *order* for Inſurance accompanied by the means of paying the premium, will be immediately executed on the premium being paid. If the application contain an *enquiry* only, it will be anſwered.

By order of the Board,
EBENEZER HAZARD, *Sec'ry.*
Office of the Inſurance Company *of* North America ; *Philad. Feb.* 1, 1798.
Feb. 14.

TO THE
Citizens of the United States.

THE *Miſſionary Society* of *Philadelphia*, impreſſed with the importance of ameliorating the condition and augmenting the happineſs of mankind, are impelled by motives of religion and benevolence to attempt the propagation of chriſtian and civil knowledge among the aborigines of America.

Thoſe who have experienced the bleſſed effects of real religion, muſt feel a deſire to diſſeminate its principles, wherever the footſteps of a fellow man may be found—An opportunity now offers, for ſuch to evince their ſincerity, by laboring together in accompliſhing the ancient prediction—"*The knowledge of the Lord ſhall cover the earth as the waters do the ſea.*"

Living in an age when the devaſtations of war teach us to appreciate and extend the bleſſings of peace, all good and enlightened citizens will concur with us, that every ſtep which tends to introduce the arts of civilization among the Indians, muſt be highly favorable to the intereſt of the United States.

The eaſy acceſs which may be had at preſent to the different tribes, by means of government eſtabliſhments in various parts of their territory—their tranquil ſtate, and the freindly diſpoſition of ſome of their chiefs—diſpoſe the Society to believe that their addreſs is not premature. They preſume that nothing more is neceſſary to excite the attention and ſecure the ſuppart of their fellow citizens than to preſent their plan to the conſideration of the public.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, penetrated with a conviction that their duty and happineſs are involved in promoting the knowledge and diffuſing the ſpirit of the Chriſtian religion, do aſſociate for the purpoſe of ſupporting a miſſionary among the American Heathen and the frontier ſettlements of the United States, as an eligible mean of accompliſhing ſo deſirable an object.—Aware of the pernicious effects of *party ſpirit*, they think it neceſſary to adopt for their guide (as well as to exhibit to the world the principles by which they will be governed) the following

CONSTITUTION.

I. The aſſociation ſhall be called the *Miſſionary Society*.

II. Any perſon ſigning the conſtitution and paying the ſum of one dollar to the treaſurer and the further ſum of one dollar yearly, is a member during the payment of his or her ſubſcription.

III. The ſociety ſhall elect by ballot an acting committee to conſiſt of a treaſurer, ſecretary and ſeven members, one third of whom ſhall be renewed every ſix months—five ſhall form a quorum to tranſact buſineſs and have power to call ſpecial meetings.

IV. The ſociety ſhall meet every three months at an appointed place to enact the neceſſary laws and deliberate on the report of the committee reſpecting the ſtate and progreſs of the inſtitution.

V. No miſſionary ſhall be conſidered qualified who is not capable of practiſing or teaching ſome uſeful art as well as a rational ſyſtem of religion.—No other *teſt* ſhall be required, excepting, evidences of piety and zeal—that he renounce all ſectarian names and adopt ſimply that of CHRISTIAN.

VI. Should the funds of the ſociety permit, inſtitutions for inſtructing the Indians in the agricultural and mechanical arts, ſhall be eſtabliſhed among them.

VII. As ſoon as a ſufficient number have ſubſcribed, the committee ſhall publiſh under their inſpection a periodical miſcellany entitled the "*Miſſionary*," and the profits ariſing from the ſale ſhall be applied to the funds of the ſociety.

*** No alteration or amendment ſhall be made in the above conſtitution, without the conſent of two thirds of the members, and every ſuch improvement muſt be propoſed three months prior to its diſcuſſion.

The conſtitution is left for ſignatures at 177 S. Second-ſtreet.

☞ The *Little Turtle*, one of the moſt influential characters among the Indians North Weſt of the Ohio (who is now in this city) is very anxious to forward the views of the ſociety. The Interpreter, capt. Wells, is alſo very ſanguine as to the proſpect of ſucceſs, and promiſes all the aid in his power. February 24.

Baſkenridge—for ſale

IT conſiſts of 920 acres, almoſt all of which is a fine rich Meadow, (the reſidence of the late Earl of Sterling). It may be conveniently dixided into five farms, four of which are bounded on the Eaſt by the river Paſaick.

There are on it a number of buildings, forming a ſquare of nearly three acres—The dwelling houſe is a very convenient one, and a ſmall expence would put it in complete repair.

The orchard conſiſts of 1500 fine bearing engrafted Apple Trees—and there is on other parts of ſaid tract near 300 other Apple Trees—as alſo a great variety of other fruits, particularly Cherries of the beſt and moſt delicious kinds.

Alſo, a great number of beautiful Exotics and Foreſt Trees, that add to the beauty and convenience of the place. Its ſituation is about 18 miles from the towns of Newark and Elizabeth : 10 do. from Morris-Town, and 12 from Springfield—It is wooded and watered.

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†‡† *Subſcriptions taken in by* G. Forman, *No. 46, William-ſtreet, oppoſite the Poſt-Office, and by the reſpective bookſellers in New York and Philadelphia.*
February 28.

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